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Getting Along With Nature

Have you ever been caught by the old purse trick? The one where you discover a purse or something else that looks valuable lying in the middle of the road; but when you go to pick it up, it's suddenly whisked away, while a couple of small boys chuckle from the other side of a clump of bushes.

There's something similar, that isn't even a trick. Have you ever seen a quite manageable-looking stone in a field, and tried to pick it up, to find that it was only the out-cropping of a large mass of rock?

Although a purse may not be as heavy as a rock, these situations are very similar. They both arise from us not seeing everything at first glance. And they apply not only to purses on strings and rock out-croppings, but to most other situations in life. Unfortunately the consequences are often more serious than with the things we have mentioned. The purse may be attached to a land mine, or the rock to a booby-trap.

In today's complicated world everyone has a great many decisions to make—from year to year and from day to day. Often these decisions are made on the spur of the moment, without any serious consideration of the facts—even those on the surface—and no attempt to discover other pertinent facts. Nor is there usually any tendency to consider what may be the result of these particular decisions on other aspects of our own or other people's lives. So it's little wonder that so many things blow up in our faces.

We can usually manage to evade responsibility for these explosions by blaming them on bad luck, or on someone else's stupidity. Undoubtedly most of us are at times the victims of forces set loose by both these factors. But much of the time some of the responsibility can be laid at our own doorstep. And most of us probably cause other people just as much trouble as they cause us.

Luckily, the big majority of these troubles show up as petty irritations or nuisances. However, some of them grow to major size—a size that threatens the existence of mankind. And the farmer, since he is the middleman

between Nature and the rest of mankind, bears a big responsibility for seeing that he knows exactly what he's doing, and why. If we've offended another person we can say we're sorry, and no great harm may be done. But if we offend Nature our apologies are of no avail; and it is much harder to undo the wrong than to bring it about in the first place.

Not that any farmer with a head on his shoulders would wilfully offend Nature; he's too well aware of her powers for that. The offence may stem from lack of knowledge, lack of energy, lack of initiative, or lack of time. But the cause matters little, if the act is perpetrated Nature does not ask why a thing was done; she simply launches an inexorable reaction.

In the United States, where man offended Nature by misusing the natural resources, she washed and blew away the topsoil from hundreds of millions of acres. In Canada, although the damage is not so apparent nor so wide-spread as it was south of the border, she has acted just as surely and just as relentlessly.

When we upset the natural balance among living things of any kind we're asking for trouble. Unfortunately, we seldom know what sort of trouble to expect—nor do we know exactly how to keep from upsetting the natural balance while drawing a living from the soil.

None of us can point the finger of scorn at anyone else, while declaring ourselves guiltless. The fact is that there are a great many things we don't know about this world we live in. But that is no excuse for failing to apply what we do know, and trying to fill in our mosaic of information until we have learned how best we can live in harmony with Nature.

Our Cover Picture

October means Hallowe'en frolics, and this group of young Canadians believe in making proper preparations for the big night.

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Getting More From Those Sheep

by L. H. Hamilton

Sheep respond more readily than any other farm livestock to a little extra attention. To secure good returns from a flock it's necessary to be careful in selection and management of breeding stock.

HERE has been a marked tendency away from sheep during the last few years. Not only have the numbers declined, but in some cases the quality has gone down, too—in fact, many flocks have disappeared entirely because of poor management.

Some farmers really did believe that sheep were scavengers and required practically no attention and no feed except what they could gather by jumping fences into their neighbours' fields.

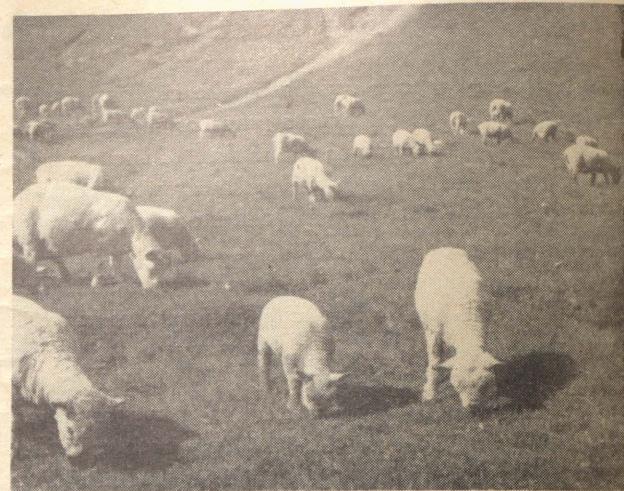
Actually, sheep offer a real reward for careful management and good feeding. Probably, no other class of stock responds quite as quickly and satisfactorily, or seems to make so worth while the little attention that is necessary.

The spring is often referred to as the shepherd's harvest; but it is the work and attention in the fall and winter which make a profitable harvest possible. Careful culling, careful selection, and proper feeding, are about all that is necessary to put a flock on the up-grade.

Careful culling means going over each sheep carefully to check the teeth and udder. This is a simple process, but it is often neglected. Ewes with broken mouths do not forage well, and every sheep man knows that letting down feeling one has on discovering that a ewe has no milk for her lambs because of a caked udder. Be sure therefore to take this precaution. There is also the odd ewe which, because of her age or for other reasons, has not responded to feed, and should be discarded. These are not difficult to identify. But it is wise to be careful even in this instance, many good ewes are a bit run down because they are the food milking sort and have raised a fine pair of lambs.

Careful selection refers to both the ewe flock and the ram. This deserves the greatest care and consideration, yet it is very often overlooked. Or, if considered at all, it is only at the last minute.

It is doubtful if there is anything which contributes so much to the satisfactory appearance of a flock as uniformity. For the average farmer, selection for uniformity is not difficult. It involves establishing a standard, and selecting toward that standard. In developing a standard, one is guided by personal experience and observation. Commercial growers need not pay much attention to



A uniform flock of ewes with husky lambs.

such details as the length of ear, wooling or colour of face and legs and the actual grade of wool, but they must learn to recognize the important features of a good commercial sheep and lamb.

In this connection size is of primary consideration. For the average farmer ewes ranging in weight from 140 to 150 pounds in fair condition, will be found satisfactory. Ewes of this weight which are not too long in the leg, are short on top and with a good heart girth, are capable of producing good market lambs at an early age. Their milking and mothering qualities must be carefully measured and they should be bred to a first class ram. This should produce the kind of lamb which satisfies the producer as well as the market.

Some people appear to be smarter, or have better luck in selecting that first class ram than others. In fact, I am quite sure that poor breeding rams have been responsible for many quitting the sheep business. Due to the small size of the average farm flock, many farmers do not pay sufficient attention to selecting their rams. In fact, the majority appear quite willing to let someone else do the job for them. I personally cannot think of anything more likely to ruin the industry than this practice.

There is the further prevalent idea, not confined to farmers alone, that a ram is worth only market value plus the cost of the registration paper. This not only ruins the commercial lamb producer but also restricts the program of our purebred breeders.

This year, suppose you go after that good ram yourself. He can be found in our purebred flocks and you may incidentally discover a few extra ewes which you

can profitably place in your flock. But do not expect to buy the good ones at market value. Most purebred breeders usually have a few market value rams for sale and no doubt you could buy one—but you only get what you pay for. This applies whether you carry on your own business or let others do it for you.

A few years ago a breeder paid nearly \$200 for a ram to breed 15 ewes. That seemed like a lot of money, but during the following year he sold over \$600 of breeding stock and kept a good number of ewe lambs for replacement, and still had his ram. Other breeders have done equally well.

In addition to the cash sales this breeder made a lot of friends and lined up future buyers. That is the way business is built up. You must venture a bit. Neither you nor I will always be lucky or clever, but there is one thing sure: we won't stay in the sheep business long with \$20 sires.

A good ram is just as important in a grade flock as in a purebred flock. If possible keep away from ram lambs. I have used them occasionally in the past with success, but I do not usually find it profitable. This is certainly true with purebreds but I believe it is equally true with grade sheep.

In producing market lambs you cannot afford to take the chance involved with a ram lamb. One bad crop of lambs leaves you completely fed up. Stick to good rams, at least one year old. Establish a standard and select to it—and cull carefully. This is the foundation of successful sheep production.

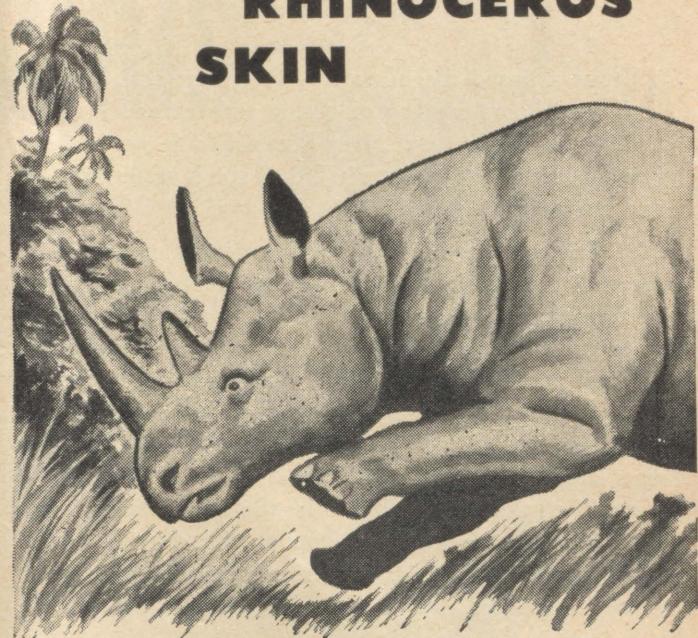
The time to breed sheep is determined very largely by the accommodation available for lambing. If the accommodation is satisfactory, lambs may be dropped during February or earlier. Generally speaking, however, the accommodation on most farms is not too satisfactory for lambing before the middle of March, and for this reason most sheep are not bred before the last week of October. In fact, the majority are bred during November.

The exact time is not important. What is of more importance is having the flock in proper breeding condition. This preparation for breeding is commonly called "flushing." It simply involves getting your flock into a gaining condition prior to breeding. This can be done by turning your ewes on good pasture, preferably with a bit of clover, or by feeding some grain, preferably oats.

As a further consideration it seems desirable to mention the value of trimming and tagging. Most successful sheep men recognize the importance of this little job. But many others who keep sheep pay no attention to it. The pride of ownership and of seeing the animals look well, is its principal value. This is a real value, however, since people come to recognize you as a good sheep man. And then, too, this extra attention helps to make you more conscious of your flock and its need.

A cute little ewe named Shropinna,
Found her blood getting thinner and thinner
If her boss, named Bill Hill,
Had just popped in a pill
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How It Was With Me

by Jimmy Graybrook

IT was a proud day for me, a few years ago, when I carried home my bag of barley and realized I was a member of a grain club. I had been told it would be a fine chance to pick up practical ideas about grain growing and receive some experience in club work.

A few months later when I received notice of a meeting to teach us how to judge grain—a day after the only meeting of the year—I began to wonder what good my club experience was going to be. Especially when it was necessary to have at least ten members for a club and I only knew five; the rest were strangers I never met, although living in the same township. A short time later that club received considerable publicity about some of the exhibits at the fair; the good work it was doing to improve grain growing in the district; and a big boost for the agricultural representative who sponsored the project.

A year or so later when I joined the county junior farmers' organization I missed the only meeting of the year because our local paper carrying the notice was published a day late that week.

During that time the various farm papers coming to our home carried many stirring articles about the good work being done in many areas by the young people's organizations and to my amazement our county was often mentioned as a good example.

By this time I was getting curious and began to try to find out what others were really doing. I found many groups meeting regularly and doing a good job, often with little or no publicity. But it was amazing the number of groups who were actually doing little to justify their existence.

As this is a democratic country one of the first requirements of a rural youth program should be to offer an opportunity to gain experience in making democracy work. It is difficult to receive such experience in a club that is made up of one section of the community and only meets once a year to approve a project suggested by a leader or government official and a year later to pick a winner. Yet many clubs exist under such circumstances. In fact some are conducted in such a manner one gets the impression the development of the bull calf, sample of grain or peck of potatoes is more important than the development of the youth.

The main reason for this problem is the fact that too many clubs are sponsored by departments of government, service clubs or welfare agencies. Under such circumstances the guidance of the program is too often left to an individual who is more interested in providing

a good story for the sponsoring group than developing rural youth.

Maybe it is time we took a look at the practice of encouraging large attendance and sensational projects that only leave an opportunity for a very few to receive experience while the rest look on. A great need is the opportunity for the members to discuss and exchange experiences. Watching a selected few perform seldom gives real results.

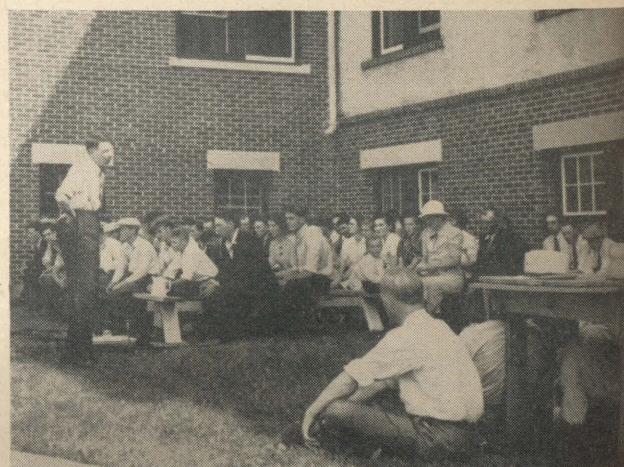
The habit of holding county meetings with the same persons taking the same parts each time makes a nice story for the sponsor but offers little to those who should be receiving experience.

The tendency to cover too large an area and encouraging selected membership in clubs has another undesirable trend. It develops those who need assistance the least to the point where they are unable to fit into the community and are forced to seek a living in the city and often at some uninteresting work. It is true that cities are unable to reproduce themselves and require large numbers from rural areas but why aim to take only the best to the city and lose them? Why not a rural youth program which will develop citizens who are able to solve their own problems without having to leave the community permanently?

Modern machinery makes it necessary for the community to work together to receive benefits of the use of such machinery. The alternative is for a farmer to try using so much machinery that he becomes the servant rather than the master of the machine age.

Projects making it necessary for members to solve the many problems faced when using expensive machines on

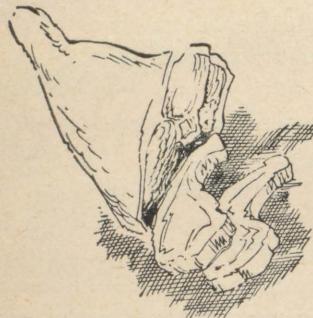
(Please turn to page 11)



"I found long speeches wasted my time."

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Our Birches Are Vanishing

Although disease is rapidly overtaking our birches we may still be able to save some of them. Four methods are suggested for use, according to the type of stand.

THE birches that once brightened the Eastern Canadian countryside are rapidly disappearing. The yellow, white and grey birch are all dying back, but the yellow is harder hit than the other varieties. The trouble becomes more evident on a trip from west to east in Quebec, reaching its peak in the Saint John Valley of New Brunswick, where almost every birch now seems to be a staghead, and again diminishing a little farther south in Nova Scotia. Maine and New Hampshire have also been hit.

Nobody knows exactly what causes the trouble, but scientists are hard at work to discover its root. The first symptoms are weak foliage growth in the top of the tree, says R. E. Balch of the Dominion Division of Entomology, Fredericton. The leaves are small, often yellowish and somewhat curled. Twigs may be bare and dying back from the ends. Later, whole branches die and the tree becomes stag-headed. Eventually the whole tree dies, the stem being the last part to turn brown under the bark. The period between the first signs of injury and death is usually from three to six years.

"This disease is now causing great concern about future supplies of birch for lumber, veneer, ties, spoolwood and fuel," says Mr. Balch. "In the past we have cut only a small part of the birch growth in our forests. We have used about five times as much softwood as hardwood, and relatively little interest has been shown in the condition or quantity of our birch stands, although they formed about a quarter of our forest."



These stag-head birches along the Saint John Valley are typical of the blighted stands appearing right across Eastern Canada and the U.S.

"But during the last few years," he continues, there has been a change in this attitude. This has been due to the damage becoming increasingly obvious at a time when wartime demands for yellow birch drew attention to the particular value of this tree, and when wartime conditions emphasized the need for good operating chances for hardwood lumber and fuel."

Surveys have shown that throughout practically the whole of New Brunswick, Cumberland and Colchester counties in Nova Scotia and the southern and western end of the Gaspe peninsula, all stands of merchantable timber have been seriously injured. Most of these have at least a quarter of their volume dead or dying, and the remainder in a weakened condition. In parts of New Brunswick 50 to 90% of the birches have died off.

Mr. Balch says that the greatest damage is in stands which have been cut over within the past 10 or 15 years, or which are mature or over-mature. Trees on the poorer sites also suffer heavily. But the injury is sometimes severe on young trees growing under apparently favourable conditions.

When the trouble was first noticed back in 1935 it was blamed on the bronze birch borer, which breeds in trees whose vigor has been reduced by old age. During the earlier years a lot of borers were found in every dying tree. Then researchers began to discover increasing number of stagheads with no sign of borer infestation. But they have not yet been able to discover any other organism that might be responsible for the trouble. And they still believe that the borer plays an important part in killing off the birches.

Entomologists and pathologists are now working in close collaboration, to discover the basic cause of the disease. So far they have been unable to find anything definite. But from the studies of diseased stands Mr. Balch has been able to give four recommendations for the control of birch die-back; through better management of hardwood growth. Here they are, with Mr. Balch's reasoning behind them:

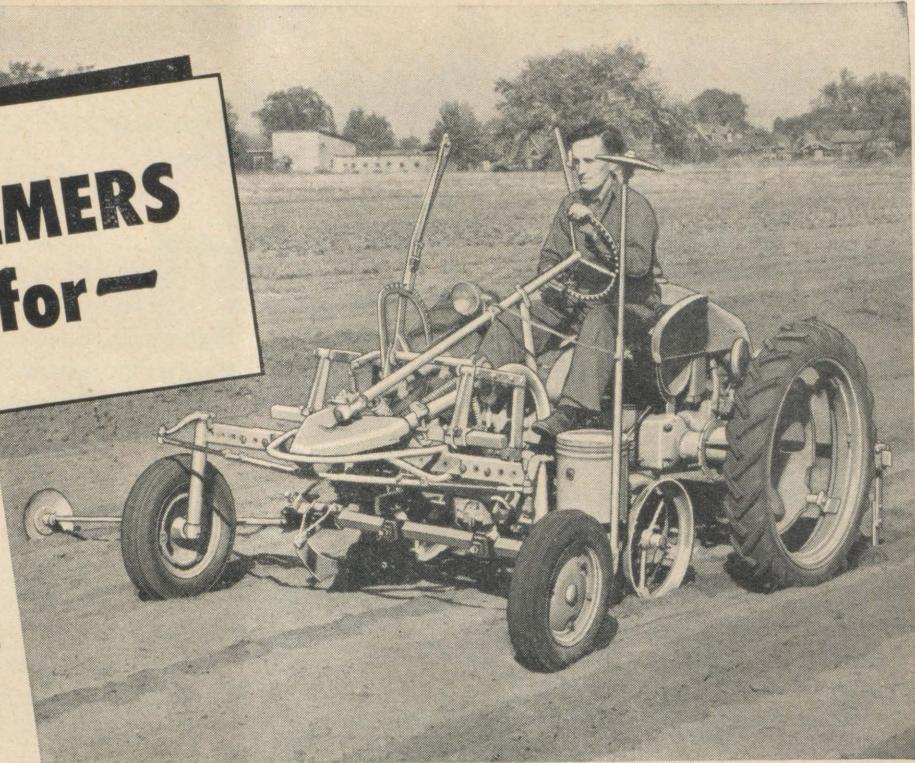
1. Present old stands—in which mature and over-mature hardwoods, including injured birch, form a large proportion of the stand—should generally be completely clear-cut. This means removing all possibly merchantable trees and cutting or killing all unmerchantable trees to make way for new growth. Killing by girdling is not recommended, as girdled trees are particularly favourable to borer breeding. Poisoning may be practicable.

It is doubtful if anything will be gained by leaving any of the smaller hardwoods, as these are likely to become wolf trees or die before the next cut. Seed trees are also of doubtful value as the nature of the next crop has usually been determined by the advance reproduction.

2. Old growth stands which have been opened up by

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past cuttings or dieback for long enough that they contain considerable quantities of young, promising trees, should be partially cut to remove the mature and defective trees with a minimum of disturbance to the young stand. Where possible, cutting trees in groups should be favoured, and particular care should be taken not to leave birch severely exposed.

3. When even-aged stands of white birch, aspen, etc., have grown up as an overstory to softwood on old burns the birch and other hardwoods should be cut as soon as merchantable, in order to release the softwoods and remove birch weakened by competition, so that it favours borer infestation. Such operations might often be justified on the grounds of control, even when they show a loss right now.

4. The proper treatment of young hardwood stands needs further study. But thinnings or other improvement cuttings should not be heavy. Birch with any signs of dieback should be removed, taking care to prevent injury or expose of vigorous young trees.

Cutting operations should be directed toward stands and districts where dieback is evident, says Mr. Balch, offering the assistance of his laboratory in deciding where the need is most urgent. He sees hope for the survival of the birch in the observation that, in the places where the disease first appeared, trees that were not severely injured seem to be maintaining their vigour.

Harvey Breeders Make Progress Through Planned Community Effort

A quarter of a century ago the farms in the Harvey district had, like most other rural areas, a hodge-podge mixture of cattle varieties. There were some Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and a scattering of others. To improve and increase the stock by importing high-grade animals was too expensive a proposition for the average farmer. Then the idea was proposed: why not get together, specialize in one breed, and everyone chip in to finance the project as a community enterprise?

Harvey's public-spirited and keen-minded farmers liked the plan and translated it into action. Their first purchase together was a Jersey bull, acquired in the United States for what was then a sizable amount of money—\$700. The whole area gradually disposed of other types of cattle, and concentrated on raising the finest Jersey herds they could. As the years rolled by, further excellent specimens of breeding stock were bought in the U.S., in other parts of Canada and the British Isles, including the Island of Jersey.

The results of the long-term venture were spectacularly apparent last month, when cattlemen from all parts of New Brunswick gathered in the York County village to take part in a field tour that marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Harvey Jersey Club. The group inspected several outstanding herds, some of them containing as many as fifty or sixty head—or about as many Jerseys cows on one farm as there were in the whole district back in 1923. To see all the 1948 herds, numbering many hundreds of animals, would have taken three whole days. Now there are annual Jersey shows at Harvey, and annual Jersey sales that attract buyers from other provinces and from the U.S. as well. During the twenty-five years, two creameries have sprung up—one of them, as a sideline, making buttermilk by-products and thus turning waste into profit.

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Promotion For Ex-Professor

Mr. S. R. N. Hodgins, for many years Professor of English at Macdonald College, and since 1939 Secretary of the Agricultural Supplies Board at Ottawa, and since 1943 general executive assistant to the Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been recently promoted to the post of Director of Information Service, in the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

During his years on the staff of the College, Mr. Hodgins edited the Journal of Agriculture, published by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, in addition to his classroom work. His wide and varied experience as an agricultural journalist together with the knowledge he gained in the Federal Department of Agriculture makes him a natural choice for the position he now holds.



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Learning to Work With Nature

It's no use trying to keep ahead of Nature—she always has an ace up her sleeve, says one of Canada's top entomologists. So he's trying to discover how orchardists can enlist the support of Nature, instead of struggling against her, to control orchard pests.

NOVA SCOTIA apple growers are having their troubles. Poor crops and poor markets were the two discussed most this summer. But behind these hovered a third that might make it impossible to grow apples profitably, even in seasons of good weather and good markets. And this threat is not restricted to Nova Scotia, nor to apples. It looms up wherever man struggles against nature to wrest a living from the soil.

This "struggle against nature" has brought its own evil consequences, according to A. D. Pickett, Officer in Charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis. Mr. Pickett would like to see the tactics reversed, and men co-operating with nature to produce crops. He'd like to see the orchard industry work its way back to a place where natural forces would play their full part—where orchard enemies would be allowed to kill each other off. Then, if one seemed to be getting too far ahead, the orchardist could wage a controlled campaign against it, putting it back to where it was again in natural balance.

This may seem like a rather remote dream—but it appears to be the best hope we have. Certainly, in the past, orchardists seem to have created a new problem every time they solved an old one. When milk sulphur sprays were used to control apple scab they also prevented the development of the parasitic wasp and mite which prey on scale—and it began to cause trouble. Although it had always been found in orchards, this oyster-

shell scale hadn't caused any serious trouble till its natural enemies had been killed off. And the copper sprays that were developed to control scale caused the fruit to russet if they were applied around blossom time. And so it went with one trouble after another.

Often good results have been secured from new sprays for the first couple of years, but then complications began to appear. In the past, each new disease has usually meant an additional series of sprays. But it's obvious that this accumulation of spray on spray on spray can't go on forever. The cost of sprays would soon exceed the market value of the fruit.

That's why Mr. Pickett has changed the direction of the work at Annapolis. Instead of going all out to develop new sprays for each infestation that appears he's largely confining his work to testing the effects of various spray chemicals on insect populations . . . not just on one type of insects, but also the ones they prey on, and those that prey on them. In this way he hopes to discover how the insect population can be kept under reasonable control with the least work and expense.

Mr. Pickett's approach represents the truly scientific method of collecting all possible information on a problem, and then finding the solution that will be most satisfactory for the over-all picture. It may not be as dramatic as the trial and error method which considers only one thing at a time, often with great apparent success, but ends eventually in complications such as those which are now swamping fruit growers. But if it is less dramatic, it certainly holds out a great deal more hope for the eventual solution of problems.

If past methods have been unfortunate, it was only because of lack of knowledge. Experts recommended the best methods they knew, and progressive growers followed them. They're still following them with reasonably good over-all results, in spite of the steadily increasing work involved. And they'll have to go on using them religiously until positive recommendations can be made from the results of the present research.

There's more than the yield and quality of the yearly crops of fruit to be considered in this research program. There are other considerations which, although they may not affect the current crop, may cut yields later, or cause other undesirable results. For example, what is the effect of the various spray residues on the trees, the soil, and the herbage around the trees? Is it possible that any one of them alone, or several together,



Inset: A. D. Pickett, who is trying to find better ways of protecting orchards. Background: A section of the Annapolis Valley seen from the Look-Off on Blomidon.

may combine to poison off the trees, or birds or animals that eat herbage grown on that land—or even harm people eating the fruit?

How about the chemical hormones used for thinning fruit, or keeping it from dropping? What later effects may they have? What effects may various types of fertilization have on the susceptibility of fruit to disease or insect attacks?

These are just a few of the questions that need to be answered before complete, positive recommendations can be made for orchard management. Obviously it's more than a one-man job to find the answers to all these questions. For his information Mr. Pickett relies not only on his laboratory at Annapolis, but also on the one at Kentville, and on pathological and entomological workers connected with the Dominion Experimental Farm and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Each one, while doing his own particular job, is also co-operating in the over-all task of providing information on which a sound orchard program can be based — a program in which man will work hand in hand with nature.

How It Was With Me—Continued from Page 4

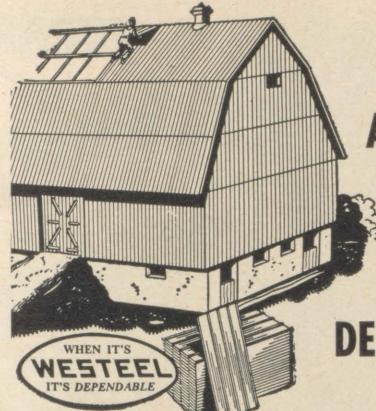
a community basis could do more to develop a better world than a project which encourages the individual to solve his problems with little regard for the others in the community.

Clubs are often encouraged to plan a year's program. It is usually drawn up from the angle of encouraging a large attendance. If such plans kept in mind the problems of the community there would be little need to worry about the attendance—especially if everyone was given a definite responsibility in solving the problems.

Very few people learn by listening to speeches. Yet much time is wasted at meetings while a long list of speakers attempt to impress the audience. There is little use having meetings unless there are problems to be solved. If the problem is a need for recreation, then let's meet to discuss and plan the recreation, then try to get the best out of the recreation as planned. It is solving the problem that is most important, not the speaker who is passing along his ideas on the problem.

Whatever the problem is, it can do with study, discussion and action. It is often real work to study a problem, it takes experience to learn how to discuss intelligently and it takes a lot of both study and discussion to produce democratic action in any community.

A worthwhile young people's organization should be able to contribute experiences which will develop citizens capable of obtaining and enjoying a wholesome, abundant life without being parasites on other citizens in any part of the world.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

Progress at the Breeding Centre



Dr. Mercier and one of his prize bulls.

tory, where semen is examined and is sufficiently equipped for its purpose, but will soon outgrow its present quarters, as soon as the service grows to the proportions hoped by its originator, Dr. Mercier.

At the present time, the Centre owns 7 Holstein and 4 Ayrshire bulls, the cost of buying which is shared by the Provincial and the Federal Departments of Agriculture. These are the only breeds for which artificial insemination is available from the Centre as yet, since it requires a guarantee of at least 1,000 cows of any one breed to be serviced before a bull of that breed will be provided.

As at the first of September twelve dairy cattle breeders' clubs have been organized to take advantage of the services provided by the Centre. These include St. Hyacinthe, Baie-du-Febvre, Gentilly, Ste. Elizabeth, Huntingdon, Ormstown, Ste. Martine, Chambly, Warwick, Plessisville, St. Patrice, and Cap St. Ignace, and just recently a thirteenth has been started at Iberville. The original twelve clubs had a total membership of 650 farmers, who entered 4,304 head of cattle; 3,180 Holsteins and 1,124 Ayrshires. Already more than 2,500 cows have been serviced.

Dr. Mercier is emphatic in stating that he and his associated workers in the Livestock Division are satisfied to make haste slowly. There is plenty of room for expansion at the Centre, but they are satisfied to start on a fairly small scale and to enlarge their operations as the demand grows. At the outset, the percentage of successful services on the first attempt was 30% in May, and

42% in June. Taking into consideration the fact that the inseminators (all of whom are trained for their work at the Centre) had not had much experience, and that farmers may not have ordered service promptly enough, this is not a bad record. However, Dr. Mercier confidently expects that the percentage will go as high as 65% within a few months, and indicates that this will be a satisfactory figure.

The laboratory has devised an ingenious method of keeping the semen at a low temperature while it is being shipped to the operator in the country. The semen is shipped in glass vials, packed in a double-wall corrugated cardboard packing box about a foot long and four inches square. An ordinary child's balloon is partly filled with water and frozen in a quick-freezing unit, and this thin rubber bag of ice is packed with the semen. The ice stays frozen long enough to keep the temperature of the box at about 40°, and as the ice melts the water is retained inside the balloon, so that there is no leakage in transit.

The detailed regulations governing the setting up of breeding clubs, through which the artificial breeding programme works, have already been published in the Journal. In brief, the individual farmer pays a \$5.00 membership fee, a service fee of \$5.00 per cow, for which he is entitled to 3 services within a 4-month period, with a fee of \$1.00 for each additional service. He must test all his cows for milk and fat production, either through R.O.P. or the Provincial cow testing system, keep his herd under supervision for tuberculosis and contagious abortion control, and have at least one cow serviced each year.



The barns and exercise yard at the Artificial Breeding Centre.

Manufacturers Take the Spotlight at Quebec

This was manufacturers' year at the Provincial Exhibition, and the firms that had their displays set up in the big buildings had nothing to complain about as far as spectator attendance was concerned: it was about the biggest yet. But the few people who evidenced enough interest in livestock to go into the ring while the judging was on saw a smaller show than last year, due to the drop in Jersey and Holstein entries from 227 and 133 last year to 114 and 85 this year. On the other hand, entries of Canadians at 151 head and Ayrshires at 155 were up from last year. Sheep at 142 head were about the same as last year and hogs were about 13 less at 94. Draft horses showed a gain of 15 entries.

A number of the new exhibitors were out for the first time at the Provincial show, among them Norbert Proulx from La Baie, Lorenzo Paradis, Jos. P. Beauchemin and Maurice Joubert, all with Ayrshires, and R. Y. Graul with Holsteins. A number of explanations were heard as to the reason for the drop in interest in exhibiting livestock, one theory being that in some cases the best of the herds had been sold across the line. Another was that the high cost of practically everything makes it hardly worth while to take a big herd to Quebec. Whatever the reason, old-timers stayed away in considerable numbers.

The industrial show, however, was something worth seeing, with Quebec manufacturing firms represented by well-planned and interesting exhibits. Pottery, art metal-work and handicrafts of all kinds were there as usual, along with exhibits of office equipment, stoves, radios, farm machinery and equipment of all kinds, cars, trucks and tractors, and a host of others.

The Department of Lands and Forests, with a beautifully executed woodland scene complete with live deer and fish, demonstrated all the different products that could be made from wood, in many cases, such as tennis rackets, showing the various stages of manufacture. Everything was there, from berry boxes to wooden gears to boat knees.

The newly-created Ministry of Youth emphasized its training courses and the various tests that can be employed to help young people determine for what type of work they are most suited. Colonization demonstrated how its men examine and classify soils in areas under consideration as colonist districts, with a soil chemistry laboratory in operation, and with displays of aeroplane photos which are used in mapping.

The display of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, advertised as the largest single display ever set up at any fair, lived up to its advance notices. Spotted in it were control of Dutch elm disease, potato disease and the benefits of the use of certified seed,



The cattle parade was held in the grounds this year, not in front of the grandstand.

pasture practices, and a complete range of free publications.

The Department of Health stressed two main themes; proper meal planning, and the control of venereal disease.

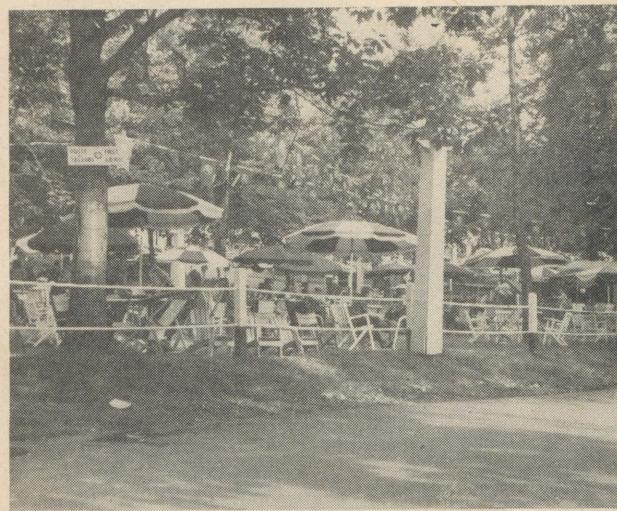
Displays of fruits and vegetables, relegated to booths around the edge of the Co'seum Building under the seats, do not get a chance to show to best advantage, but the exhibitors always do their best to make a showing. The gladiolus show this year was particularly striking. Again this year the French-Canadian group from Manitoba had a booth extolling the beauties of life in that Province.

One new exhibitor was the Co-operative Federee, whose animated exhibit, complete with tiny trains running back and forth across the landscape, carrying loads of co-op. products, and a map of the province showing the location of affiliates, got a lot of attention. The fair executives were so impressed that they have offered them twice as much space next year.

Livestock Show

Holsteins were judged by J. M. Fraser of Streetsville, Ont., who made H. L. Guilbert's Montvic Emperor Ajax senior and grand champion in the bull classes. Reserve was Eglantier's Rag Apple for the Jean Bosco Institute. Norbert Proulx had the junior championship on Grand Rang Cesar Ajax Tensen and R. Y. Graul's Luxiana R. A. Emperor Keyes, top of the yearling bull class, was reserve.

Guilbert had the senior and grand champion in the female classes on Sprucehave Farm Triumph, reserve going to Brown's Annette for Brown Corporation. Junior champion was Brown Corporation's Brown's Mistress Annie 2nd and Giard took reserve. In the group classes, Brown Corporation placed first in all but the progeny of dam, which was won by Guilbert.



An innovation was this outdoor rest room.

Ayrshires

The Ayrshire show, with a few more entries than last year, was extra good, with tailenders being conspicuous by their absence. Competition was keen and in many classes there was little to choose between the first and second placings. Rene Trepanier, fresh from the Toronto Fair, did the judging.

Ulric Deschamps had junior and reserve on Deschamps Sorto and Deschamps Champion, both previous champions at Three Rivers. J. P. Beauchemin had the senior and grand ribbons on St. Blain Sir Henry and reserve senior and grand was Cherry Bank Cock of the Walk of the Quebec Hospital.

The senior and grand champion cow was A. Lavallee's Du Portage Lina Superbe, reserve being Pigeon's De Vercheres Claudia 5th. Levis College with Championne de Leader Levisienne and the Quebec Hospital with Des Ilets Rosie took junior and reserve junior awards.

Levis College took first for junior herd, and first and fifth for junior get of sire. Beauchemin's senior herd was placed top, Pigeon had the senior get and the Levis College the progeny of dam classes.

Canadians

Canadian entries were also more numerous than last year, and were placed by Leon Girardin of Yamachiche. The Deschambault Farm School took the honours in the junior championships and the winner of the junior championship, La Gorgendiere Brilliant went on to win the grand championship as well. Senior champion was Earnest Sylvestre's Bijou de la Victoire and there was no reserve.

In females, the Farm School showed the junior champion, the senior and grand and reserve senior and grand champions. Reserve junior was from the herd of Jos. Aubuchon, the winner of the heifer calf class.

Jerseys

The Jersey show, though much smaller than last year,

was nevertheless tops in quality, according to Judge W. Wright. The policy of distributing good bulls is beginning to show its value, and there is coming to be evident a much greater uniformity of type in this breed.

Maurice Bazinet, St. Hughes, had the senior and grand champion ribbon on Howthornden Kim, and M. Rowat's Edgelea Basil Sport was reserve. Junior champion for A. Carson was Pinetree Spotlight and the reserve was Hilsdown Chris Basil, another Bazinet entry.

A. A. Carson had the senior and grand champion female with Beau's Queen and his Richmond Melba was reserve junior. V. Lemay's Aristocrate Charlotte was junior champion and the reserve senior and grand champion was Bazinet's Gypsy Melody.

Carson took all the group classes but one, Bazinet having progeny of dam in which there was no Carson entry.

Dr. Adrien Morin placed the ribbons in the swine ring. In the Yorkshire classes, red ribbons went to Antonio Sevigny, Princeville; Frs. Montminy, St-Gilles in the male classes. In the female, honors were divided between Ern. Sylvestre and Sevigny's entries; Sevigny's entry had the male championship and Sylvestre's the female. O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, was the only exhibitor in Tamworth's.

In the Advanced Registry classes three firsts went to Sevigny entries and one to Montminy. Sevigny got also the 1st ribbon in the bacon hog competition.

Leicester classes were the strongest in sheep. Veterans of Quebec Provincial shows, J. H. Couture and L. A. McCarthy, St. Augustin divided the honors in the championships competition. McCarthy taking the male, and Couture the female ribbons. Slack Bros. Waterloo entries got all the honors in Shropshires and Cheviots, while Azellus Lavallee's won in the Hampshire classes.

Armand Denis, St-Cuthbert and J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche had entries in Oxford, Denis' entries winning championships.



A display of Army vehicles created a lot of interest.

The Rewards of Good Farming



Pierre Couture, Gold Medallist.

Banquet, the elite of the farmers who had entered the contest were entertained and decorated.

The lists were smaller this year. Thirteen farms were entered in the gold medal class, twenty-three in the silver and thirty-five in the bronze medal class. The gold medallist, Mr. Pierre Couture of St. Augustin, whose farming operations scored 928 points out of a possible 1,000, was presented to his fellow farmers at

Agricultural Merit

The Wednesday of Fair week at Quebec is traditionally farmers' day, and at this time are presented the gold, silver and bronze medals earned in the Agricultural Merit Competition during the summer. At a special ceremony at the Coliseum Building in the afternoon, and later at the

the afternoon gathering, and ceremoniously decorated by Premier Duplessis later at the banquet.

Leading the list of those who earned a silver medal, was Henri Dupont of St. Etienne des Gres, and Alcide Leblanc of Ste. Julienne led the bronze medallists. In the class for non-professional farmers the gold medal was won by the Oblate Fathers whose farm is at Maniwaki in Gatineau County. Details of the operations of the winning farms will be published in later issues.

Farmers in the colonization districts of Quebec have their own competition, which was one



this year by Ludger Paradis of Abitibi West with a score of 902½ points. Our photo shows him receiving his medal from the hands of Minister of Colonization Begin.

For Services Rendered

It is the custom of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to give special recognition to individuals who in the course of their lifetime have rendered outstanding services to agriculture, by naming them Commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit. This year four Commanders were named.

The Honourable Antonio Elie, member of Parliament for Yamaska, and a Cabinet Minister acting as advisor on agricultural matters, is a breeder of Holsteins who is well known throughout the livestock world. But his interests range far beyond the confines of his farm. He has been president of the Purebred Livestock Breeders' Society, for a number of years president of the Holstein Breeders' Club and of the Nicolet-Yamaska Belgian Horse Breeders' Society, director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. In his own parish he has been on the Council for the past 23 years, has been president of the Caisse Populaire for 22 years, president of the La Baie Co-operative Syndicate for 10 years, is president of all the breeders' syndicates in the parish and has been director of the parish choir for a quarter of a century.

He is a family man in the best sense of the word, with a family of six daughters and four sons. One of his sons is a priest, one farms, one is an agronomist and the fourth is still a student.

Judge Thomas Tremblay is the chief executive of the Rural Electrification Bureau, whose deep interest in the

welfare of the farming community is translated into action in spreading a network of electric lines throughout the rural areas of the province. A lawyer, judge, sociologist, musician, father of nine children, his life has been devoted to service to others. He is a Commander in the Order of St. Gregory the Great and holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Laval University.

Father Louis Emile Girard is one of the company of priests who left the comforts of a city parish for the rigors of life in the colonization districts. A parish priest at l'Ange Gardien de Rouville, in 1935 he accepted the call of his bishop to help establish a colonist centre in Abitibi,



Antonio Elie gets a well merited award.

and the parish of St. Antoine de Rochebaucourt, with its fine church, presbytery, schools, playgrounds, parish hall, butter factory, Caisse Populaire, and co-operatives, are witnesses to the organizing skill of Father Girard and the initiative and spirit of his parishioners. Father Girard accepted his decoration with characteristic modesty, claiming that he regarded it not as a personal award, but as one



Premier Duplessis decorates the Agricultural Merit gold medallist.

symbolizing the courage and devotion of all priests in similar positions.

Alderic Lalonde is a farmer who, feeling the urgent need of some sort of organization that would be able to speak for all farmers, was instrumental in starting the U.C.C.—the Union Catholic des Cultivateurs. In 1924, when the first meeting of the U.C.C. was held in Quebec City, Mr. Lalonde was elected vice-president, and became president two years later, in succession to the first president, Mr. Laurent Barre, now Minister of Agriculture. He remained in this office until 1932, and is at present an inspector of the Agricultural Credit Bureau, where his intimate knowledge of farming (he owns two fine farms at Rigaud), assures that applications for loans that he receives are considered by a man who knows his business.

The Minister of Agriculture presided at the banquet, flanked on one hand by Premier Duplessis and on the other by Gold Medallist Pierre Couture and Mrs. Couture. Obviously at ease and enjoying himself, Mr. Barre introduced each Commander and outlined the reasons why he had been selected for his honour. Each replied appropriately, and the programme was brought to a close with a very well-received address from Premier Duplessis.

A Few Late Notes on the Sherbrooke Fair

In common with most other fairs on the circuit this fall, Sherbrooke played host to larger crowds of spectators and registered fewer entries in livestock classes. At Sherbrooke, however, the decrease in exhibits was not too pronounced, and anything that the show may have lacked in quantity was made up for in quality. As for the statistical part of it, a count showed 81 head of Ayrshires, 71 Holsteins, 54 Canadians and 127 Jerseys in the cattle classes. Many regular standbys were not out with their herds this year, probably kept at home by the pressure of late summer work.

The Fair grounds were all spruced up for the occasion, with fresh paint gleaming everywhere, and all the arrangements pointed up the fine work done by the twenty-eight different committees that had been at work during the summer making all the detailed preparations that must be made for such a big show.

Essentially a livestock and agricultural show, Sherbrooke Fair also is a show-window for industrial and manufacturing firms of the district, and their exhibits at the fair were particularly well planned and prepared. Prize money voted this year amounted to \$16,500. which does not include any of the purses for harness racing, nor the sums set aside for young breeders. Cattle prizes accounted for \$6,403, horse prizes totalled \$4,083, sheep, \$1,460, swine, \$1,170, farm products \$1,014 and poultry \$750. Then there were other prizes for the judging competitions, women's work, fine arts, dairy products, maple products and floriculture.

Junior farmers always have a big place in the programme at the Sherbrooke Fair and this year was no exception. Between exhibiting, judging, attending banquets and participating in the livestock parades, there was something doing for the young people every minute, especially with such a complete Midway to be visited and explored.

There is always keen competition between the various club teams, selected in elimination contests in their own local clubs, to determine who will represent the Province in the National Junior Judging Competition in Toronto in November. This year there were 18 teams competing in the dairy cattle judging, 8 teams of hog judges, 3 in beef cattle and only 1 sheep judging team. Out with calves to exhibit came 91 young farmers-of-tomorrow, many of them handling their animals with the skill of veterans.

The boy who topped all the others in total points for judging was young Maurice Proulx of La Baie du Febvre, a member of the team which placed second for team judging. Proulx scored a total of 464 points out of a possible total of 500 to annex the Boily Trophy.

Winners in the dairy cattle judging competition, earning the right to represent Quebec at Toronto, and



The high aggregate winner.



Winners of the judging contests. Left to right, the sheep, beef cattle and swine teams, with the dairy team in front.

winning the Canadian National Trophy, was the Howick club of Owen Ness and Robert B. Ness, scoring between the two members an excellent total of 887 points.

The hog judging team from St. Barnabe, L. Aime Gadbois and Marcel Rodier, took the Nichol and Son Trophy in competition with seven other teams with a score of 89%. Angus McElrea and Donald Paige of the Lennoxville Club were well in front in the beef cattle competition, winning the C. D. French Trophy with 130 points to spare. In this contest Paige had the highest individual score.

There was only one sheep judging team in evidence this year, Maurice Raymond and Daniel Lalande of St. Placide.

During the showing of calves in the regular calf club exhibition classes, the club members were judged for showmanship as they handled their animals in the ring, and John Beerwort of Brome was awarded the Kiwanis Trophy as champion showman for the way he handled his Holstein calf. Malcolm McGillvray from

Knowlton and Ross Bellam from Sawyerville led the showmanship contest in their individual breed classes.

Poultry Products Educational Exhibition

The Quebec Poultry Industry Committee is sponsoring an educational exhibition to be held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on November 8, 9 and 10th, during which a program of addresses will be given featuring the production of high quality poultry meat and eggs, particularly the modern methods of merchandizing and refrigerating poultry meats. An exhibition will be staged in which educational and commercial booths will present to the public up-to-date methods in the selection of breeding stock, the feeding and management of stock and the modern processing of poultry meat. The grading and packaging of eggs will also be featured in the display of an egg grading station. Finally, the preparation of poultry meats for table use will be displayed in a ready-to-serve form featuring roast turkey and chicken, broiled chicken and the various ways of using cut-up chicken and fowl for the most economical use by the consumer.

A program of lectures will be given in both French and English alternately and the speakers selected are outstanding in their field of work in the United States and Canada. The program will be officially opened on Monday afternoon, November 8th, and the exhibition will be open to the public on the evening of the same day. The program will continue throughout the day and evening periods on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9th and 10th.

All interested persons are welcome to attend the programs as well as visit the exhibits. Rooms have been reserved in the Mount Royal Hotel and information regarding the program, as well as rooms, may be had from the Secretary, Quebec Poultry Industry Committee, 822 Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal.



Junior Calf Club members who made the trip to Sherbrooke for the judging competitions.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last, after two or three years of talking about it, we have sown some fall rye to try out for pasturage. Last year we took some steps in that direction by manuring a piece for it. However, cost of seed plus transportation on it discouraged us. This spring we saw a field growing near home and were able to get seed there. The heavy growth it made also encouraged us to try as it was as high as your head. Mr. Chapman of Waterloo also told us that he had had good results with it for two years though he did not use it for pasture. He cut it green for hay and then planted corn on the same field. The field from which we obtained seed was sown last October though we planted ours the latter part of August as we hope to be grazing it by October. Probably we shouldn't expect a heavy growth as it was run out pasture where we put it though we put a fair coat of manure on and 400 lbs. per acre of 4-8-10 fertilizer. If we can get a few weeks grazing this fall and some growth to turn under in the spring it should be worthwhile. As Ivan said, it looked more productive with nothing growing on it when we finished sowing the rye than it did with the rubbish that was growing on it when we started. Even if the rye is a failure we have start enough on it so we'll get it into better pasture next year.

It is really amazing what plowing and fertilizing will do to a worthless piece of pasture. The spot we manured for rye last fall was plowed and some grain sowed with 0-14-7 fertilizer. Part of it was turned out to pasture and gave more feed than the whole field did last year. The best piece of Vanguard oats on the farm will be harvested there on the rest of it. We also have an enormous growth of turnips and what looks like a good crop of potatoes on a corner of it. These crops got a heavy application of 2,000 lbs. per acre of 4-8-10 but they won't use it all up as we have had some heavy growths of clover to follow the hoed crop on spots so fertilized. Last year

this area grew nothing but wild strawberries and goldenrod. The cows have already spent many profitable hours grazing on the oats sown with fertilizer where the breaker plow worked and will spend many more before freeze-up.

The ladino sown and pastured last year on unproductive land has also done a good job for us and looks as if it might continue to do so. Our second visit to the ladino at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm found it still in good condition and recommended for greater use. The crop proved to be heavier when used for pasture than when harvested for hay or silage. However, the return for the latter purposes was quite satisfactory. They also showed us a field of ladino from which seed will be saved. It is rather a hard crop to save for seed as it is low and the plants do not mature evenly. They told us of a field where a test plot was threshed out by hand and yielded seed at the rate of 130 lbs. per acre. But the remainder was handled by machine and gave only 30 lbs. per acre. This explains why the seed is high in price. However, it requires only a small amount to seed an acre.

They also showed us a nice field of second-growth alfalfa at the Farm. The weather had been extremely dry so the crop was lighter than it might have been. They find that it seems to just disappear at times but have not been able to find the particular deficiency which might cause it. Borax which has done so much for alfalfa in the U.S. does not seem to be the answer here. We are not getting as much of it as we did at first but we have not been inoculating lately. Mr. Richardson thinks that the seed should be inoculated every time it is sown. We have not grown it long enough in this section to have the right bacteria present in the soil in sufficient numbers. Red clover requires a different type but has been grown long enough so they are more plentiful.

We are greatly puzzled on the matter of vaccinating our calves against Bang's disease. With a negative herd we have been advised to stay away from it. However, buyers are beginning to ask for it. We lost one sale for

export at a very attractive price for lack of it. Eventually we made the sale just the same for nearly as much money and sold another to a buyer who would have preferred a vaccinated animal. But it is probably the beginning of a trend towards vaccinated animals. Enquiry among local breeders shows that quite a few have taken up the vaccination, some of them with negative herds.

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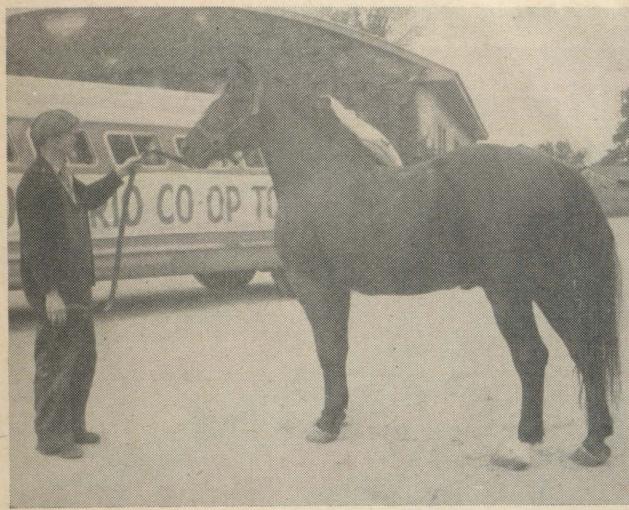
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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

New Breeds In Quebec



Grand champion Canadian stallion at Deschambault Farm.

One of the highlights of the Ontario co-operators' tour of Quebec was their stop at Deschambault Farm, 40 miles south-west of Quebec City. Here they had their first glimpse of a stallion of the Canadian breed—a horse with many grand championships to his credit. They also saw a number of brood mares and foals in pasture and one of the top herds of Canadian cattle in the county.

These breeds of livestock, entirely new to most of the Ontarians, added considerable interest to the trip, driving home the fact that most Quebecers were farmers, who needed breeds of stock that would fit their needs. Several of them saw in the Canadian horse an animal that might be ideal for general work on a small farm. And although they were not so enthusiastic over Canadian cattle, they at least gave Quebec farmers credit for trying to develop a breed that would suit the province's particular conditions.

Aid For Quebec Co-operatives

The Ontario co-operators who toured Quebec this summer were amazed at the concentration of co-operatives in some areas such as Plessisville. There they found a maple sugar refinery, a credit union, a retail store, a flax mill, a feed plant, a creamery and a home-building project, all co-operatively owned.

They were also agreeably surprised at the very efficient operation of these plants, and the fine morale of their employees. And they were impressed by the ease and willingness with which the managers would talk about the most intimate details of their operations.

Part of the explanation came when S. F. Belliveau, agronomist for Megantic County, explained that formerly he had been engaged for several years in co-operative extension work for the Quebec Department of Agriculture. The department, said Mr. Belliveau, included a Co-operative Section whose function was to encourage the

development of co-operatives along sound lines, and to assist them in every way possible.

Part of the assistance was in the training of personnel, and part was through making grants and backing loans for the construction and equipment of new plants.

MARKET COMMENTS

Live stock and live stock product prices up and feed prices down, is the market trend of the past month. This is a reflection of good crops generally, and at the same time a scarcity of meat animals.

The lifting of the embargo against shipments of beef to the United States has raised materially the value of Canadian cattle. It is reported that good Canadian steers at Buffalo sold from \$31 to \$33 per cwt. At the same time choice steers at Chicago sold up to \$41.50 per cwt. When a 1200 pound steer will bring from 4 to 5 hundred dollars, one might expect expansion in future supplies. It is also reported that some dairy heifers bring more for beef than for dairy purposes. This has a decided influence on supplies of dairy products.

Good crops particularly in the United States and Eastern Canada account for lower feed prices. Less purchased feed will be required in the deficit areas the coming season. This with generally good crops will improve the feed situation and may be depended upon to increase supplies of both meat and dairy products sometime in the future.

The promising crop of potatoes has suffered from late blight, particularly in Prince Edward Island where some authorities estimate the reduction from this cause at one-third of the crop.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1947	August 1948	Sept. 1948
LIVESTOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	14.08	20.80	22.00
Cows, good, per cwt.	10.05	14.65	17.35
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.60	9.40	11.55
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.60	6.65	9.05
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.20	21.60	26.00
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.30	13.60	18.30
Lambs, good, per cwt.	15.00	19.85	22.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	10.40	16.10	16.10
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	23.33	32.35	33.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.58	0.68	0.69
Cheese, per lb.	0.26	0.32	0.31
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	0.48½	0.64	0.58
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.	0.26½	0.36	0.38
Chickens, dressed, Milk Fed A, per lb.	0.37	0.44	0.47
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.75	1.65-1.75	1.25-1.35
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	30.25	56.75-57.75	52.75-54.50
Barley Meal, per ton	—	61.25-64.00	57.90-62.90
Oat chop, per ton	—	69.50-72.00	57.40-64.90
Oil Meal, per ton	—	70.00	70.00



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Jersey C.I. and The Women's Institute

by Florence P. Mortimer

The Channel Islands are a group of islands in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain. They lie across the shallow bay formed by the west coast of Manche (France) and the north coast of Brittany. This bay is strewn with numerous small isles and rocks and owing to the concentration of the tidal wave in it, has dangerous tidal races. The Casquets, on which has been built a powerful lighthouse, is perhaps one of the worse spots and notable wrecks have taken place there.

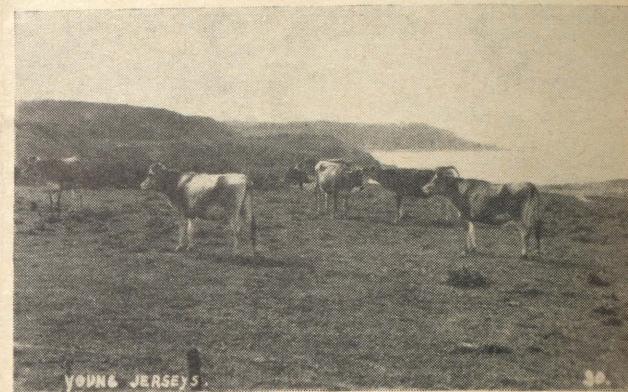
There are four principal islands; Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. Normally there is communication by steamer on alternate days in winter and daily in summer, from Southampton and Weymouth. In 1933 a daily air service was established between Jersey and Southampton and London.

The flora of the islands is rich and the soil extremely fertile. "Vrai" (sea-weed) either green, or in the form of ash, has been used as fertilizer since time immemorial. The cutting of the "Vrai" becomes a ceremonial occasion, taking place at times fixed by the Government.

Small holdings, with intensive cultivation are characteristic of all the islands. Jersey specializes in early potatoes and this year, the Jersey farmer has made a small fortune in selling to the London market, but unfortunately the early tomato crop has not done as well, owing to drought. Grapes and peaches are grown in greenhouses without heat, but figs grow out of doors. Plants such as the arbutus, camellia, myrtle and magnolia flourish and the acres of narcissus in the early spring, grown for Covent Garden market, are a thing too beautiful to describe.

We all know of the wonderful herds of Jersey and Guernsey cattle. These may have sprung from stock imported from Normandy, but they have been developed in their island home, and the purity of the breed has been secured by legislation dating as far back as 1763, prohibiting the importation of live cattle into the islands. This law has been broken only once, and that after world War II. Before the islands were occupied by Germany on July 1, 1940, most of the breeding herds were taken to England and kept there, being returned in good condition after peace was declared.

Until 1854 the governors were appointed by the crown. Now a separate military Lieutenant-Governor is appointed for each island on the recommendation of the



Jerseys at home.

British War Office, after consultation with the Home Office. The bailiff in each island is President of the Royal Court, which is composed of 12 jurists elected for life. The islands are in the diocese of Winchester.

The old Norman patois is dying out, modern French taking its place, but English is the main language of business and religion.

The tourist trade is a great one, especially in the spring of the year. There is much to attract visitors in scenery, old caves, the haunts of smuggling in the old days, and the old castles.

Shortly before the islands were occupied by the Germans, large parts of the civilian population, and the military garrison, were evacuated, and in 1942 it was estimated there were 30,000 island refugees in Britain. Those who remained behind were subjected to many hardships through lack of salt, soap, other foods, clothing, etc.

With so many women going to Britain many of them went to the country districts, joining up with the Land Girls, etc. There they came into contact with the Women's Institutes. These women became enthused with the movement and, on their return to their native isle, carried the idea with them. After preliminary visits in the spring and fall of 1947 by Miss Christmas, general organizer of N.F.W.I., London, five Institutes were formed: St. Aubin, St. Brelade, with a membership of 120, St. Martin Govey 90, St. Clement Growville 108, and Sion 61. The first annual general meeting will be held in November when Mrs. Vernon and Miss Lee, organizers, will come over to Jersey to help form new Institutes. St. Aubin feels that its membership is growing

too fast to cope with and therefore, St. Brelades Bay will be formed. The Jersey Island Committee meets bi-monthly. Lady Grasetts is president (her husband is Governor) with representatives from all Institutes. This is only a temporary committee. In January a new one will be formed to co-ordinate all work.

The combined W.I. activities have been wedgeheel and slipper classes, book binding for the General Hospital wards, smocking, talks on women of Palestine and India, internment in Singapore, gardening, potted plants and saucer gardens, flower guessing competitions, flowers brought for a jam jar competition and then sent to the hospital, and make-do and mend talks. One choir is

practising for a concert of carols and other songs at Christmas. It is hoped to have handicrafts for the Jersey Esteddford in October. The social hour is always remembered with folk dancing, community singing, debates and tableaux.

Many Q.W.I. members now have pen friends in Jersey. We do hope that the correspondence will bring a closer understanding with the Channel Islands and that lasting friendships will be made. It is such a wonderful way to learn of the ways of other people and other lands, and they too, can learn so much of Canada from us. Perhaps these friendly letters may help to bring nearer that day of peace between all nations.

Swedish Housewives Keep Fit

by Margaret Ann Trapp

Keeping housewives in the best possible physical condition is one of the aims of the Association of Women's Guilds in Sweden.

The Keep Fit movement started on a small scale in Stockholm and it is now nationwide. The movement was started to provide housewives with the opportunity of learning and practising exercises specially designed to counteract the effects of housework. Classes are held at the time of day most convenient to the housewife. They are carried on indoors in the winter months and on local sports grounds during the summer. Over 35,000 women whose ages range from twenty to seventy years attend these classes regularly. The fees are kept very low so that all may attend, the cost of instruction and hall rent being absorbed by the Guild. The lack of qualified instructors caused some difficulty at the beginning but the shortage is being overcome by the provision of special training courses at a residential gym-college during the summer months. Many of these special course members are themselves housewives who return to their local communities to start classes.

Some women were not able to join the classes because there were young children in the home so an arrangement was made whereby youngsters could be left in the care of experienced helpers and in some communities special instruction in gym is given to the children. The classes are open to members and non-members alike.

In Stockholm a further step has been taken—a health service attended by qualified doctors is a part of keeping fit.

The Association of Women's Guilds is a part of the co-operative movement which is very powerful in Sweden.

In addition to the Keep Fit Program the Women's Guilds carry on a wide variety of activities. At the Guild meetings other problems of homemakers are discussed and demonstrations of cookery and dressmaking are put on by graduates in Home Economics.

Exhibitions of home textiles and household appliances are supplied by the Co-operative Union. Lectures on



Swedish Women Exercise on Sports Ground

nutrition, furnishing, child psychology, health, household budgeting and time management of housework are part of their program. They also have special study weeks, committee weeks and summer meetings.

From the practical experience of housewives the Co-operative Union gleans much valuable information. Who, after all, is more capable of expressing an opinion on layettes, prams, children's toys, the suitability of new materials such as plastics than the women who use them everyday. Their experience influences the manufacture of articles for household use and is compiled in a monthly publication called "Vi Vill" (What We Want).

At the Co-operative headquarters there is a test kitchen which tests and approves all processed foods put on the market by the Co-operative Society. Each type of canned food is accompanied by a list of suggestions for cooking and serving it. They also test kitchen equipment so that only tools which are practical will be marketed.

From an outsider's point of view these ideas, although not all new, were very interesting and suggested a number of things which women's groups in our own country might adopt.



Delegates and visitors to the Annual General Meeting N.F.W.I., Albert Hall, London.

Notes From The Annual Meeting Of The A.C.W.W.

"Will women simply follow the pattern set by others, or will they become a creative force—to help build a world in which their children can live in peace?" said the American president of the Associated Country-women of the World, Mrs. R. Sayre, speaking at the recent annual meeting of that organization held in London, England. She continued by giving three challenges that she felt needed to be met by the A.C. W.W.: first to improve the status of countrywomen the world over, secondly to become a voice for country women in international affairs, and thirdly to become the guardian of the integrity of the human spirit. "We should undertake only those problems that come within our competence," concluded Mrs. Sayre, "and for which we have the background. We must speak for our members who want us to speak for them."

Reporting this meeting to the Quebec Women's Institutes Lady Nuttall, who represents that organization on the A.C.W.W., says Mrs. Sayre's address was a highlight of that event, and that all were much impressed by her ability and sincerity.

Another pertinent talk was given by the Dutch vice-president, Mrs. Elema Bakker. Speaking of the many emigrants leaving Holland for "newer worlds", she expressed the hope members of constituent societies would help these new-comers as much as possible to get used to their novel surroundings. (See note re Rupert in "The Month with the W.I.")

Lady Nuttall writes, "As I attend these meetings I am constantly amazed at the scope of the activities of the A.C.W.W." and lists as some of its more important functions; representation on the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, attendance of observers at the annual meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, and Mrs. Sayre's contribution to the agenda of the F.A.O. Section dealing with Rural Welfare. Mrs. Sayre has also been invited to take part at the next meeting of the latter organization.

County Projects

More county projects were reported in time for this issue of the Journal. More attention is constantly being given to the valuable publicity that comes to the Institute through this opportunity of "advertising their wares".

Branches of the Compton County W.I. had a display of layettes at the Cookshire Fair, each branch contributing one. These were beautifully made, the one from Bury being done entirely by hand. No prizes were given as they were for display purposes only, and were later given "to a worthy cause", the report states. No mention of what it was.

Stanstead County W.I. also held a display at their local fair at Ayer's Cliff. Handicraft was chosen for the exhibits here and consisted of quilts, hand-woven counterpanes, rugs, slippers made from sheepskin, leather and wood work, oil paintings, etc. Miss Jenkins of the Minto W.I. gave a demonstration of shell work and exhibited many beautiful articles which she had made.

Gatineau County W.I.'s Exhibit

For the first time in many years Institutes in Gatineau County were exhibitors at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. They entered as a county unit; and were the sole Quebec group entering in this class, in competition with seven Ontario groups. Considering the long experience of the Ontario W.I. branches in this work the county fared reasonably well.

The accent was on needlecraft in practical and utility articles. Fine publicity was given the Institute exhibits by both Ottawa newspapers. The Ottawa Journal commented, "One of the finest exhibits, in the opinion of the Exhibition officials, was the work done by the Women's Institutes in the Ottawa area."

The Gatineau entries were in charge of the capable secretary-treasurer for the county, Mrs. J. G. Hopkins, who was at the booth every day in the extreme, humid heat of exhibition week. Mrs. Hopkins has recently been appointed assistant to Mrs. Kelly of Almonte, Ont., who is superintendent of W.I. work at the C.C.E. This is a recognition of the work of our representative, and a further cementing of the fine relations and co-operation of the Ontario and Quebec branches of the Women's Institutes.

The judges of Institute entries were Miss Evelyn Walker and Miss Joy Guild. Gatineau County placed second in "the highest number of points received, based on prizes won", being excelled only by the tied score of Hawthorne and Britannia Institutes, the latter a branch formed only last May.

Gatineau County won one first prize, four seconds, two thirds and one fourth prize. In the judging of branch exhibits, "as to appearance, harmony and colours in display and arrangement," our county received only sixth place. This was probably due in part to our inexperience, and gives the county plenty of scope for improvement on

this score in future efforts. One of the articles to win first prize was a baby's ensemble, a four piece outfit of knitted wool. This came from Wright branch and was the work of an English-born member who came to Canada as the widow of a Canadian service-man lost in World War II. Other prize-winning entries were diamond socks, fabric gloves, a felt shopping bag, leather gloves, a tricky work apron and handmade buttons. The effective poster accompanying the county exhibit was the work of a member of Rupert branch. Garments entered in the exhibit will be sent to England for distribution there.

An interested visitor to the W.I. exhibit was Mrs. Cole, a demonstrator and teacher of sewing and handicrafts from the schools of London, Eng. She took a keen interest in the display of the Canadian Institutes, and will undoubtedly be reporting on them on her return to England very shortly.

The Month With The W.I.

Of course they did it! 100% of the branches have responded to the suggestion for relief to Institute members, victims of last spring's floods in B.C. Many tucked in blankets in addition to the towels. Others included clothing of various kinds, all very welcome to those who lost everything in that disaster. Parcels are still speeding overseas and donations to the Q.W.I. Service Fund are also mentioned frequently, which brings us back to thoughts of the Short Course. You will notice in the news that follows its good work is still going on.

Argenteuil: Arundel reports \$200 raised at a lawn social for general funds. \$5 was voted the County Scholarship Fund. Frontier sponsored a picnic and sports day for the children. A pleasing item of the programme was the showing of moving pictures of events in the county and scenes from South Carolina. Lakefield realized \$34.89 from a food sale. A new member was welcomed. Pioneer featured a "grandmother's Day" with a sing-song of all the old favorites. A successful lawn social is also reported.

Bonaventure: Marcil—a welcome to this new branch, sending their first report this month. A dance was held to raise funds and \$10 voted to the Building Fund for the Soldiers Memorial Hospital. New Carlisle collected the splendid sum of \$936 for the same Fund and plans were made for raising more money.

Compton: Bury is assisting with improvements to their memorial park. 2 quilts were made and given fire victims and the Grandmothers entertained when prizes were given the oldest and youngest. One new member enrolled. Brookbury also reports a "Grandmothers' Day" with similar prizes being awarded. 2 wool blankets presented a bride, \$3 to another, \$5 to a member leaving the community and \$10 to the United Cemetery Fund, were some of the activities mentioned. Canterbury had

a quiz on the Handbook and answered the rollcall by one minute talks on some worth while subject.

Chat. - Huntingdon: Dundee, the influence of the short course is still being felt as this branch tells of a visit from Mrs. Bernhardt, of Huntingdon, who attended that event and who, "made us feel we would all like to have been there", adds the report. An animated discussion took place "do Men or Women contribute more to the Community Life?" No verdict is reported! Howick also had a programme arising from the short course when Mrs. Brocklehurst of Ormstown was the speaker and discussed subjects under fire at the study groups held at that time. This branch joined with Aubrey-Riverfield for a picnic. Hemmingford enjoyed an outing with members and friends at Fraser's Point. This comment is noted, "The rollcall was very easily answered with 'My version of a Good Time', no fines this time". This branch has a reputation for a full response to their rollcalls. "Alaska" was the subject of a talk by a woman who had lived there for 50 years.

Gaspe: Haldimand sponsored a picnic for the children of their parish. L'anse aux Cousins entertained York branch at a social evening with the county president, Mrs. G. Miller, as guest of honour. Sandy Beach discussed last minute plans for their W.I. fair and answered roll call with suggestions for the one to be held in 1949. York ordered more books for their library (we hope to hear the story of this project soon) and exchanged recipes of favorite supper dishes. Wakeham had a demonstration on shell work. Each member made a pair of earrings during the evening. This branch joined with the Sunday School in giving a picnic for the children of the parish.

Gatineau: Eardley gave a gift to their oldest member (aged 85) and realized \$50 from a progressive euchre party. A sale of articles made from one yard of Canadian material and a guessing contest at 10¢ a guess proved profitable. Rupert held their annual decoration and memorial service at the local cemetery. The collection which amounted to \$124, will be used for improvements to the cemetery. New Canadians were welcomed when a table lamp was presented a Dutch couple "and four flaxen-haired daughters", who have recently settled in their community. Weekly dances were held during the past season to aid general funds. Wakefield mentions a report from their representative on the Farm Forum Committee which is sponsoring Co-operative Health Services in the county—a splendid example of what team work can accomplish. Wright built an interesting programme around their rollcall, "Name a Nation beginning with your own Initial and give due Credit for its Contribution to Civilization". In keeping with this topic a bride from overseas gave a paper on "Race Relations".

Missisquoi: Cowansville is having a film and demonstration of a freezing plant which is being installed in

their town. The school gardens were judged and preparations begun for their annual school fair. Fordyce—to quote, "This branch profited a great deal from a demonstration on Sandwich Making given by Mrs. Bell, a most interested visitor at the provincial convention". (This delegate certainly passed on something of what she learned there). A sale of fancy work was held to aid the treasury. St. Armand had the pleasure of hearing an English lady, now visiting this country, give a talk on living conditions in that country. A White Elephant sale was a success. Stanbridge East donated \$5 to the local cemetery and is raising funds by holding weekly card parties. A good rollcall, with a full response, can make a valuable contribution to the programme. Here is such a one "Name a development which has contributed to Canada's growth since Confederation".

Papineau: Lochaber used their rollcall to give a lighter touch to the programme, "A Joke on Yourself", which caused much merriment. A St. John's Ambulance course in First Aid is being carried on under the direction of Mr. Currie of Ottawa.

Pontiac: Bristol Busy Bees had a paper on "New Discoveries in Science, Medicine, and Engineering". Clarendon discussed their new County Co-operative Health Service and enjoyed a "Health" quiz. Elmside heard a talk by Miss Naudette, superintendent of the Community Hospital, who invited the members to visit the new building. Stark's Corners purchased two loafer chairs for the new hospital and are making infant gowns to be sent there. (50 of them) Quyon donated \$5 to the local fair and realized \$42.75 from a food sale. Wyman also reports a food sale, \$53 being raised for the hospital. Regretful mention is made of the passing of a valued member. The various convenors gave current news pertaining to their work.

Quebec: Valcartier, a social evening and a community dance, netting \$8 and \$60 respectively, were held to aid the treasury. A present was given a bride to be.

Rouville: Abbotsford had an interesting report from the member who visited the Veterans' Hospital at St.

TREASURER'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS

A notice has been received from the provincial treasurer, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, that she is leaving Mansonville to reside in Stanbridge East. In the letter advising of this change of address Mrs. Harvey mentions the fact she lived in the latter place at one time for a period of 12 years and adds, "That is where I became a W.I. member and I was president of the branch for years. It will be so nice to live where there is a branch after being away from one so long." Mrs. Harvey was a member of the Sutton W.I. but the distance was such she was seldom able to attend a meeting. Members of the Q.W.I. will join in wishing Mrs. Harvey much happiness in her new home.



Cavagnal Officers (from left to right), Secretary, Mrs. Raiche; Treasurer, Mrs. Davidson: President, Mrs. Smythe.

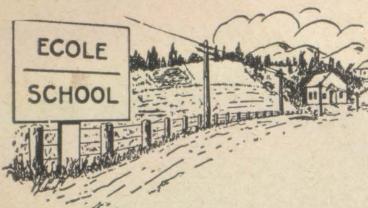
Hyacinthe. This branch extended congratulations to one of their members, Mrs. R. Thomson, on her appointment as president of the Q.W.I., also as representative to the F.W.I.C.

Shefford: Granby Hill made plans for the county meeting and discussed the question of more radio publicity for the W.I. South Roxton held a "Variety Sale" to raise funds to purchase the towels for B.C. They are joining the other branches for a demonstration. Warden realized \$21.80 from the sale of the contents of their "Hope Chest".

Sherbrooke: Ascot donated prizes to their local school. Brompton Road is sponsoring clinics for immunization of school children and vaccination also for those who wish it. Their "Grandmothers' Day" was held and a contest on fudge and tea biscuits. Cherry River held a contest and sale and discussed the storage of vegetables. Milby reports they have purchased their local school house for a club room.

Stanstead: Dixville is sending food and clothing to a Baltic refugee family of nine in a camp in Germany. They have also sent 6 personal parcels each weighing 20 pounds during the past three months. Minton made a quilt for the Hobby Shop display at the local fair and sponsored a film showing. North Hatley is assisting with regular TB clinics. Plans for Brownie work were drawn up and a novel programme, sleight of hand, enjoyed at their last meeting. Stanstead North won second prize in the post-war exhibit at the local fair and Tomifobia carried off first honours. Way's Mills heard a paper "A Nation's Shrine", by the convenor of National and International Relations.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal, this enthusiastic branch is planning two meetings each month, one to be held in the evening for the benefit of those not able to attend during the day. These will be devoted mainly to handicraft. Several articles were selected to be shown at St. Lazare Fair. A travelling basket to raise funds is still going strong. Dorion-Vaudreuil, four members of Cavagnal branch were guests and acted as judges in selecting articles to be shown at St. Lazare Fair. A talk and demonstration on arranging flowers was a feature of the programme.



LIVING AND LEARNING



My Week in Gaspe

by Floyd F. Griesbach

The first week of September was a busy week for Gaspe folk, as officials from Farm Forum, Women's Institutes, Boy Scouts, new school teachers, and the Teacher's Aid descended upon the peninsula. To my surprise as I stepped from the train at Gaspe after a twenty-four hour trip from Montreal, I was greeted by Mrs. Roswell Thomson, President of the Quebec Women's Institutes and Miss Joy Guild, demonstrator for the Quebec Women's Institutes, who had just arrived on the same train, having caught it at Percé. We were met by Mrs. Gerald Miller, President of the Gaspe County Women's Institutes, and Mrs. E. S. Reed, who soon had us feeling quite at home and preparing for a busy week.

The ladies started Monday on a round of demonstrations, talks, and fairs. I was turned over to the directors of the Douglas West Farmers Club.

We spent a very interesting afternoon discussing such things as the types of crops grown and why; marketing problems; and types of organizations in the area. By supper time we had arrangements made for a meeting each evening in different centres, covering about thirty miles along the coast, with Saturday evening for a meeting of the Douglas West directors to review what happened during the week.

Each meeting started slowly, but it was soon clear there was an eagerness to do something. For example, at one meeting everyone chatted outside until the clergyman finally called them in and asked the Archdeacon to introduce the speaker for the evening. Before the speaker



Mrs. Roswell Thomson, Miss Joy Guild, Miss May Hextall—helping teacher from Sutton, Que., and Archdeacon Ernest Reid of Gaspe looking over one of the sites proposed for the new Gaspe Consolidated School.

was introduced one man asked "How can we have a short course for those who are interested and too old for the grants from the Department of Youth Training?" The discussion started immediately. By the end of the evening that group had given me several good suggestions for the directors of the Farmers Club, a list of books on a variety of subjects which individuals wished to purchase through the Information Centre at Macdonald College, and three families living in different communities volunteered to call in their neighbours for the first Farm Forum broadcast and asked to have their names put on the Farm Forum mailing list.

Many Problems Raised

Several problems were raised at all the meetings. The nature of the land has made it necessary for most families to rely on a small acreage of land for their vegetables and milk while working part of the year cutting pulpwood or at some other occupation.

It has been necessary in recent years for the men to go farther from home for the part-time employment and thus neglect the land. This tendency has developed a feeling of insecurity and many are anxious to do something about it.

Electricity has been brought to the district since the war and the paving of the main highway will be completed this year. This is bringing the communities closer together and opening up many possibilities as well as creating some problems.



Directors of Douglas West Farmers Club, Gaspe County, meet with Floyd Griesbach, the visiting Farm Forum Secretary.

In the past every family found it necessary to keep a horse for winter transportation and so used mostly one-horse machinery on the land. At one meeting a store keeper said he had orders for 100 one-horse mowers and couldn't find a machinery company any longer willing to make such machines or repairs.

While the growing season is slightly shorter than other farming areas in Quebec, it is also slightly faster. Thus they are able to grow good crops of grain, hay and most vegetables. On the other hand, the custom is to grow late oats and use only lime for fertilizer. Very little use has been made of early varieties and balanced fertilizers.

The tourist trade which is growing each year and will probably increase with the completion of the highway, demands large quantities of milk, eggs, and vegetables. At the present time, everyone agreed, about eighty percent of these products are brought into the district from distant points at high prices. Those who do produce these products locally find it rather discouraging because of lack of marketing facilities. For example, ungraded eggs cannot compete with graded eggs.

Another problem which is common to communities, is for many people to wait patiently for the government to do something. At the end of my visit I was impressed with the number of people who had decided to do something for themselves and felt that many interesting



Some Institute members at the Gaspe County W.I. Fair held at Haldimand Hall. In the back row (left to right) are Mrs. George Alexander, president Sandy Beach W.I., Miss Joy Guild, Demonstrator-Secretary, Mrs. Gerald Miller, Gaspe County president, and Mrs. Roswell Thomson, provincial president

developments will be taking place as they launch their study program this winter.

On my return I was able to stop off at Shigawake in Bonaventure County for an evening meeting and spend a day at the Fair. About the only difference I could notice was the farms are much larger than in Gaspe, many being a hundred acres or more, the spirit and problems being quite similar.

What Farm Forums Are Doing

A farmer wrote to National Selective Service during the war asking for a housekeeper that he could marry. This farmer's difficulty in securing a wife is probably shared by many other young farmers these days as country girls continue to drift cityward in search of employment and the bright lights.

Under the title "Boy Meets Girl", Farm Forum groups will be discussing the problem of social life and opportunities for marriage of farm young people when National Farm Radio Forum opens its ninth season on November 1st. How to get established on a farm, and satisfactory business arrangements between a farmer and his son (or daughter) will be considered by the Forums on November 8 and 15, under the broadcast topics "Let's Go Farming" and "Your Father's Farm".

In December, the influence of newspapers, radio and films on farm opinion will be the subject of three Farm Forum meetings. What kind of job are the daily, weekly and farm papers doing for farmers? What influence has radio on farm opinion? What has been the effect of movies in this series?

Later in the season the Farm Forums will consider: Insurance for farmers; a social security program; how to increase sales of farm products by such means as rigid standard of quality and improved packaging; transportation facilities for farm products; and the principles of taxation with special reference to income tax.

Last season 23,000 farm people met regularly in 1,351 groups to participate in the National Farm Radio Forum program. It is expected that many more groups will meet this year.

Farm Radio Forum Topics, 1948-49

SERIES I	November 1	Boy Meets Girls
	November 8	Let's Go Farming
	November 15	Your Father's Farm
	November 22	What The Forums Say
SERIES II	November 29	I See By The Paper
	December 6	I Hear On The Radio
	December 12	Let's Go To The Movies
	December 20	What The Forums Say
SERIES III	January 3	A Cushion for Disaster
	January 10	A Matter of Policy
	January 17	In The Time of Need
	January 24	What The Forums Say
SERIES IV	January 31	This Little Pig Went To Market
	February 7	Food In Sales Clothing
	February 14	Food Takes a Ride
	February 21	What The Forums Say
SERIES V	February 28	Render Unto Caesar
	March 7	According to Worth
	March 14	Many Happy Returns
	March 21	What The Forums Say

Farm Forums Are Asking

Income Tax Records

Farm Forum members who keep records of their farm operations in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture were disappointed last spring to find their figures were not acceptable to the Department of National Revenue for Income Tax Purposes. However, the Department of Agriculture office in Hull has recently been advised as follows:

"In connection with the Farm Bookkeeping Record issued by the Quebec Department of Agriculture in 1942, you are advised that this record has been examined and found to be an excellent book for the recording of farm operations and if properly kept, and vouchers can be supplied for the major items of expenditure, then it will be acceptable for Dominion Income Tax purposes.

"All offices of this Division whose territory is situated in the Province of Quebec have been advised of this book and most of the offices stated that they were fully conversant with it and accepted the figures contained therein for purposes of determining income.

"It is the opinion of this office that if the Quebec farmer will maintain this record accurately, then he will experience no difficulty as to proof of income for income tax purposes, and unquestionably will be able to operate his business in a much more efficient manner than if he did not maintain such a record."

Poultry Eviscerating Plant

"With reference to your enquiry re eviscerating plants where dressed poultry is drawn and prepared for direct sale on a ready-to-cook basis for consumer use, I wish to state that at present there is only one plant in Quebec, in fact in Eastern Canada, which makes a specialty of eviscerating dressed poultry for the consumer trade. This plant is located at St. Damase, about 35 miles southeast of Montreal. The poultry industry is very proud of the development at this plant, as it is a most complete setup and is owned and operated on a co-operative basis. This plant is catering to other areas as well in offering services for general evisceration on a large volume basis. The plant is most complete and up-to-date in regard to modern equipment and is managed by Mr. Vincent.

"There are a number of other processing plants in which some evisceration is done, but not on a "continuous line" method, such as has been installed at St. Damase.

"It is also of interest to note that other specialized products, such as cut-up fowl and chicken, stock especially eviscerated for barbecue service, canned poultry meat and the making of by-product foods, such as fox food from the heads, feet and entrails which might otherwise be wasted, make this plant a modern one in many respects, thus adding considerably to the possibility of profit for the owners."

"Make Way for Youth"

by Elizabeth Loosley

In a small town not far away, there is a problem agitating a lot of people. Mrs. Jones of the Women's Institute for one; some of the teachers in the High School aren't pleased about it either. Mr. Smith of the local Lodge is inclined to laugh at the whole thing as a tempest in a teapot. But nobody knows what in the world to do about it.

After the first World War, people in the town thought something should be done to mark their gratitude that the grim, nightmare years were over; and to serve as a community tribute to the men who had not come back to their homes. Very sensibly, the town decided it wanted a hall, to serve as a meeting place for everyone. Enthusiasm was high and they got their building.

But you know how things are. You can forget a lot in twenty years. The ones who worked and planned for the community hall in the beginning, died or moved away. People had their own affairs to think about. They were absorbed in their own homes; their own organizations.

Then they were suddenly reminded of the hall with a bang. There were some funny goings on there. Noisy dancing; some random drinking; crowds of hooligans from way outside the town.

Indignant citizens spluttered "It's not the sort of thing I paid my good money for". Worried mothers thought "I don't want my girls hanging 'round that place". The elderly sniffed, "What else can you expect from young whipper-snappers these days?" Everyone was up in arms. The dances ought to be stopped. But they still went on.

Sometimes it's easier to be indignant than to be constructive. Perhaps the teen agers in that town weren't really getting enough wholesome fun. The round dances might be a danger signal that something is really wrong with the recreational facilities for young people. Perhaps something could be done to counter-balance the unhealthy program which has mushroomed up.

Here's where a new film "**Make Way for Youth**" could show our baffled town how to create an interesting sound teen age program. It is the story of a similar situation. Only a boy is killed before the citizens in the film realize that something must be done. How they help the youngsters of the Community band together to satisfy their own needs for fun and companionship is the plot of the film. The film is absorbing to watch, good entertainment from start to finish.

If recreation problems are on the agenda for your fall and winter meetings, you will certainly want to include "**Make Way for Youth**" in your program plans. You may book the film through the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College—Only do it early. It's popular.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Dr. McCready Heads Home Economists



The Canadian Home Economics Association has elected as its president for the next two years, Dr. Margaret McCready, Director of the School of Household Science at Macdonald College. As president, it will be her task to co-ordinate and direct all the activities of

the many Home Economics Association which are to be found in many towns and cities throughout Canada.

The first Home Economics Associations were organized almost fifty years ago, when groups of women who were interested in homemaking and in the proper use of food in public places organized to pass on their interest, and the information at their disposal, to others in their communities. For membership in the associations, some type of formal training in Home Economics was, and still is, required, although there is a movement underway to have the standard raised in the near future and to require graduation with at least a bachelor's degree in Home Economics. School teachers, and managers of food services in various institutions were among the most active early members, and a leading light in the movement was Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, the Canadian organizer of Women's Institutes. At the present time there are some 700 members throughout Canada.

The Canadian Home Economics Association was organized nationally in 1939, so that there would be a central organization which would co-ordinate and direct the activities of all the local groups. Through committees set up by the Association, studies are made of such subjects as nutrition standards, standards for the marketing of foods, textiles, shoes and other commodities, proper labelling and packaging of food products, etc., and the findings are sent to the proper authorities with requests that appropriate action be taken to improve anything in the legislation governing such things. The Association

also hopes to co-operate with the National Film Board in preparing films on Home Economics work.

There is also an International Association, in existence since 1908, whose next meeting will be held in Sweden in 1949. The Canadian Home Economics Association is considering affiliation with the International body.

The C.H.E.A. is not to be confused with the Canadian Dietetic Association, which is a professional association of graduate dietitians, whose chief aim is to keep up a high standard of service in the foods and nutrition field. This they do by examining the qualifications of every dietitian who graduates with university training in Home Economics, and by accrediting only those who meet their standards. They also make every effort to improve the training in dietetics by making suggestions as to the content of university courses, so that the graduates will have the best possible training for the important work they will be called upon to perform. High School graduates are entering universities to study Home Economics in ever increasing numbers, and it is due in no small measure to the missionary work of the members of the C.H.E.A. and of the C.D.A. that this is so.

Dr. McCready's election to the presidency took place during the bi-ennial meeting of the Association in Calgary this summer, which was preceded by a week of special courses offered for a selected group of the members. The courses were led by an outstanding American worker in this field, Mrs. Clara Brown Arny of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Record Enrollment at Macdonald

All attendance records are broken at Macdonald College this session. When the Diploma Class has registered we will have almost 900 students on the lists, the largest enrollment ever recorded. The increase is not confined to any one group of students: in Agriculture, Household Science and the School for Teachers the classes are larger. Residence problems have been met by arranging for the overflow to room in private homes, and teaching is being done with the help of a large number of demonstrators and assistants recruited from among the senior students and those registered for graduate work.

NEW DOW MITICIDE SHOWS PROMISE

NEOTRAN TESTS CONTINUE

Laboratory and field tests over the past several years indicate that improved control of orchard pests may soon be possible with NEOTRAN, a new miticide containing bis (p-chlorophenoxy) methane. NEOTRAN, when available in commercial quantities may be useful against European red mite, the two-spotted spider mite, the Pacific mite, the six-spotted mite and citrus red mite. It seems particularly toxic to the non-dormant egg stage, and has exhibited excellent miticidal properties to *all* life stages of the European red mite.

Created under the Dow laboratory designation of K1875, NEOTRAN is again the subject of extensive tests this year, and continuing good results, if obtained, will be useful in helping to determine the date on which commercial production may begin. When offered for general use, NEOTRAN will probably be prepared as a water dispersible powder suitable for spray and spray-dust applications.

Records to date indicate that NEOTRAN has been safe to use on the foliage of apples, plums, prunes, cherries and citrus; and many of the treated trees appear to have larger, greener leaves than other trees in the orchard.

Significant too are accumulating test records showing that NEOTRAN may be less toxic to men and to animals than many insecticides heretofore developed.

► Samples of NEOTRAN are available for experimental work by qualified workers. If interested, write for information. Ask also about other Dow agricultural chemicals which are available throughout Canada.

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